

Accused by U.S. as Spy

Hanoi Regime Recalls Its Ambassador at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Averting a diplomatic impasse, Vietnam today summoned home its UN ambassador, who had been accused by Washington and Hanoi, the victor in 1975 over a U.S.-backed government in South Vietnam.

ambassador Dinh Ba Thi had been on Friday that he would cease to obey an order expelling him from this country.

UN diplomat of his rank ever been expelled from the United States, although a few other-ranking Communist diplomats have left after being accused of espionage.

Vietnam's turnabout was announced in Hanoi today. Vice Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the ambassador was recalled because the government was hindering activities, the official Vietnamese Agency reported.

U.S. Comment
U.S. State Department commented on Hanoi's move: "We welcome it. We are assuming all along that it is leaving."

Phnom Penh Claims Further Hanoi Attack**Vietnam Proposes Border Pullback**

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 5 (NYT).—A formal proposal today to end all fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia, the two of a demilitarized zone three miles deep on each of the border and internal supervision and guarantees an agreement.

Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by the Hanoi radio monitored here, Viet Nam also called for a meeting between the warring governments once in Hanoi. Phnom Penh is at a place on their border to conclude a treaty. This agreement, Hanoi declared, should bind both countries to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial



The spokesman said the United States hoped that the incident would not harm efforts to establish normal relations between Washington and Hanoi, the victor in 1975 over a U.S.-backed government in South Vietnam.

No comment was available today from the Vietnamese delegation here.

Diplomatic sources at the UN said that the dispute seemed to be over and that Ambassador Thi would probably leave this country within a week.

It was not known, however, whether Vietnam and its Communist and nonaligned allies would pursue the argument over whether the United States was legally justified in its expulsion order.

Mr. Thi was named in legal proceedings in Washington last week as a member of a spy network alleged to have passed U.S. government secrets to Hanoi.

A U.S. government employee said a Vietnamese studying in this country were arrested in the

U.S. Describes Motive Of 2 in Washington
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—According to U.S. officials, the government employee and the Vietnamese student arrested last

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integrity within present borders. The treaty should also commit Vietnam and Cambodia to forswear the use of force or the threat of it and interference in the other's internal affairs, the ministry statement declared. Both countries would pledge themselves "to live in peace and friendship in a good-neighborly relationship."

Streams of Denunciations
Judging by the stream of denunciations from Phnom Penh, observers here see little chance of Cambodia's accepting the proposal. Since Hanoi is assumed to be aware of this, observers wondered whether the Vietnamese initiative might not be laying the groundwork for renewed military action against Cambodia, after having apparently exhausted

its daily broadcasts, the Phnom Penh radio continues to report Vietnamese incursions across its border. Foreign observers believe, however, on the basis of electronic surveillance of military communications, that the bulk of the Vietnamese forces that staged a major incursion at the end of last year have returned to their side of the border.

Invocation Reported
[Vietnamese troops backed by tanks and MiG fighters thrust into Cambodia in the first reported invasion assault in a month, Phnom Penh radio said today. United Press International reported.]

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietnamese forces attacked along the Bassac River from the Vietnamese Mekong Delta early yesterday. It claimed the invasion force was beaten back with heavy losses.

The element in the Vietnamese proposal that struck observers here as a major concession was Hanoi's offer to withdraw its troops three miles from the border all along the 750-mile frontier.

Cambodia is thought unlikely to be willing to accept formally the existing borders. The present government, as well as all its non-Communist predecessors since independence in 1953, considers the frontier a legacy of French colonialism drawn to give the advantage to Vietnam in territories Cambodians feel are ethnically and historically theirs.

Mr. Barre warned that the government will not spend much

of the country's huge gold and foreign-currency reserves trying to prop up the franc on the currency market. "We cannot deliberately sacrifice France's foreign-exchange reserves," he said, noting that currencies are difficult to stabilize in a system of floating exchange rates.

—The Prime Minister said, however, that the government will take other measures to help the franc if it remains under pressure. The assumption in Paris banking circles is that this will mean higher interest rates and tighter restrictions on capital outflow, rather than direct support for the franc on the market.

During the weekend, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre tried to turn those signs of financial panic to political advantage in the election campaign. In a speech in Lyons, he said they reflected "lack of confidence" in the opposition's radical policies and had nothing to do with the underlying state of the French economy, which he said is improving as a result of the government's conservative policies.

Mr. Barre warned that the

U.S. Rejects Imposed Mideast Peace; Sadat, Carter Continue Discussions**Israel Denies Shiloh Group Is Settling**

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The secretary of the Israeli Cabinet today defended the government's decision to label a controversial new community at ancient Shiloh as an "archeological dig" rather than as a new Israeli settlement on the occupied West Bank.

The secretary, Aryeh Naor, told newsmen after today's weekly Cabinet session that the controversy over Shiloh had been discussed because of "incorrect" press reports both here and abroad regarding the government's intentions for the site.

The controversy over Shiloh has involved President Carter, who last week expressed concern over it to Prime Minister Menachem Begin through diplomatic channels. The U.S. position is that Israeli settlement of occupied Arab lands is "illegal" and that the establishment of Jewish communities there constitutes an "obstacle to peace."

Settlers at Shiloh—now about 40 students and 10 families—are members of the ultranationalistic Gush Emunim, or Faith Bloc, who believe that the lands of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which Israel captured during the 1967 war, are open for Jewish settlement because of their biblical associations with the ancient Jews.

Action Defended

Mr. Begin was a major supporter of the Gush Emunim during his long tenure as opposition leader.

Mr. Naor said that the people at Shiloh had received only a permit from the military governor to engage in excavations. Asked about the duration of the permit,

United Press International
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President taking a stroll at Camp David Saturday.

he said only that archaeological digs require much preparation and lengthy digging.

"The fact is that they have a license only for archaeological digging," Mr. Naor told the English-language radio here.

"In Shiloh there was an ancient town, some 3,500 years ago. They have a license to find this ancient town but not to build a new one."

Haaretz, the respected independent newspaper, said on Friday that "the affair of the archaeological camp at Shiloh does not add honor to the government

of Israel." The government's spokesman said, posing a question of "the conduct of the Israeli government and its credibility in the eyes of Israel and the world."

Report by Weizman

In other actions, the Cabinet also approved a 10-day trip for Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Europe and the United States. Mr. Dayan is going for the United Jewish Appeal, but the trip is also calculated to try and offset some of the publicity President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is getting during his visit to the United States.

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Camp David Session Is Extended

CAMP DAVID, Md., Feb. 5 (AP).—President Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt held extended talks here yesterday and today while U.S. officials insisted that the United States would not try to impose terms of a settlement on Israel. As talks continued today, the two leaders delayed their return to Washington.

Meanwhile, a senior administration official said the United States was not joining Egypt in supporting "self-determination" for the Palestinians, a term generally taken to mean statehood. Israel has refused to accept Palestinian self-determination in a declaration of principles with Egypt.

"What we are trying to do is to provide a mechanism to try and find a way the Palestinian Arabs are able to participate in their future," Mr. Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said.

Other diplomatic sources said that if talks are resumed, Israel might acknowledge that Palestinians have "legitimate rights." Mr. Sadat halted political talks with Israel on Jan. 18.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat met alone for 45 minutes yesterday morning before sides joined them for a one-hour, 40-minute session. They also discussed the Middle East at lunch.

Although administration officials acknowledged that Mr.

• Hard-line Arab states to try to bring Iran back into alliance opposing Sadat's peace moves. Page 2.

• Sidon ouster of Palestinians is symptomatic in south Lebanon. Page 2.

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Major Objective

Mr. Carter's major objective is to persuade Mr. Sadat to reopen the negotiations and find ways to bring Jordan into the talks eventually.

In Washington, spokesman at the White House and State Department denied a report that Mr. Carter had decided to sell Egypt a squadron of F-5 fighter jets. They declined comment when asked if the sale was mentioned to him by the Pentagon.

Mr. Sadat has asked the United States to provide Egypt with the full range of weapons given Israel. So far, Egypt has received some cargo planes and unarmed reconnaissance aircraft.

Mr. Brzezinski, briefing half a dozen reporters Friday night, said the Egyptians were genuinely concerned that Israel was delaying the negotiations in order to perpetuate the status quo.

Mr. Carter is informing Mr. Sadat that the United States can help get the parties together but cannot force a solution. Mr. Brzezinski said.

What we have to do instead is to convince them [the Egyptians] that, although the process is going to be long, there is going to be progress in it," he added.

In trying to reduce areas of disagreement, Mr. Brzezinski said the administration "on some issues will have to encourage Israel to be more flexible." At the same time, he added, "non-Orthodox Egypt will be more flexible."

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat began their conversations Friday night, shortly after they and their

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Political Tussle Starts on Steps to Boost Franc

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Feb. 5 (NYT).—With the latest public opinion poll still predicting a leftist victory in next month's French parliamentary elections, a political tussle is developing over what the government should do to boost the slumping franc and prevent outright financial panic.

Last week, fears of a leftist victory and the economic chaos that it might bring touched off a massive flight from the franc—which lost 3 per cent of its value in as many days—as well as the collapse of French share prices on the Paris Stock Exchange and a rush to buy gold.

The element in the Vietnamese proposal that struck observers here as a major concession was Hanoi's offer to withdraw its troops three miles from the border all along the 750-mile frontier.

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Mr. Barre warned that the government will not spend much

of the country's huge gold and foreign-currency reserves trying to prop up the franc on the currency market. "We cannot deliberately sacrifice France's foreign-exchange reserves," he said, noting that currencies are difficult to stabilize in a system of floating exchange rates.

—The Prime Minister said, however, that the government will take other measures to help the franc if it remains under pressure. The assumption in Paris banking circles is that this will mean higher interest rates and tighter restrictions on capital outflow, rather than direct support for the franc on the market.

That has been the pattern of its past actions. The French central bank was believed to have spent a modest \$200 million to stabilize the franc last Thursday, but it spent considerably less on Friday and began to raise interest rates instead.

The exchange of accusations shows that outbreaks of financial

power at the head of a new one-party cabinet that includes some nonpolitical "experts."

Until the current crisis, the Communist role had been limited to indirect backing of Mr. Andreotti's government by abstaining from voting. The Communists and five parties agreed last July on broad legislative goals but left Mr. Andreotti to achieve them. There was no committee to monitor his performance.

No Alliance

The new Christian Democratic plan stressed that the party rejected both an emergency government and a formal alliance with the Communists in a parliamentary majority.

But it authorized Mr. Andreotti to "try to work out a program dealing with the present emergency whose punctual execution would be guaranteed by the parliamentary leaders of the six parties and their clear commitment to support in Parliament."

This distinction between a formal alliance with the Communists and an agreement on legislation apparently was aimed at satisfying strongly anti-Communist

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Italy Communists Await Andreotti Overture

ROME, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Italy's Communist party reacted cautiously yesterday to a ruling Christian Democratic party plan that would enlarge the Communist role in government.

"Our position is not negative or positive," a Communist party spokesman said. "The proposal lacks clarity and we are waiting for precise proposals next week."

The plan was approved unanimously by the Christian Democrats' executive committee on Friday. It called for the Christian Democrats, Communists and four smaller parties to agree on a program covering four key issues, support a new government in Parliament and monitor its performance through a new six-party committee.

If accepted by the Communists, the proposal would give them, for the first time, a central role in the planning, approval and execution of legislation on foreign policy, the economy, crime and extremism, and youth unemployment.

Step Forward

It would represent a step in the Communists' advance toward their goal of what they call a historic compromise of power-sharing with the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats made their proposal in response to insistence by the Communists, backed by Socialists and Republicans—an emergency government.

It was aimed at allowing Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whose 17-month minority Christian Democratic government, resigned last month, to return to

that the threat of destruction of Soviet and U.S. cities was sufficient to deter conflict.

In particular, Pentagon officials said that Mr. Brown's arguments cast doubt on weapons programs begun by the Ford administration to give the United States the ability to attack large numbers of military targets, such as missile sites and bomber bases.

Like earlier annual defense reports, Mr. Brown's views are seen as an authoritative delineation of administration military strategy. Although it was issued by the Pentagon, earlier drafts were approved by the State Department and the White House, and it is meant to provide the basis for congressional debate on the administration's defense policies.

According to the report, the Soviet Union—with more than 1,400 intercontinental ballistic missiles—is slowly achieving the

ability to use a small part of its arsenal to destroy the 1,054 U.S. land-based missiles in the 1980s.

Mr. Brown stressed, however, that

Local Balloting Is Held Despite Nicaragua Fear

MANAGUA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Nicaraguans in towns outside the capital voted for city officials today as national guard troops braced for guerrilla violence and more demonstrations against President Anastasio Somoza's regime.

"The President expects more guerrilla attacks but he believes the demonstrations will fade away," said Gen. Somoza's spokesman, Norman Wolfson, head of a New York City public relations firm. National guard troops patrolled Managua streets today. No incidents were reported.

Officials up for election included mayors, city clerks and treasurers. City officials in Managua are appointed by Gen. Somoza.

"The President expects a depressed vote. People may be afraid to come out but the President believes the fear is unfounded," Mr. Wolfson said.

Gen. Somoza is a member of the Liberal Nationalist party. The only legal opposition is the Conservative party. Some observers said that the election turnout would show how much support Gen. Somoza actually has.

The President, 63, who also heads the national guard, has been the focal point of demonstrations and a violent general strike in Managua and other cities that left 15 persons dead. The protesters demanded that he resign.

In Leon, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants about 54 miles northwest of Managua, four voting precincts in the city were almost deserted this morning. Officials said that anti-Somoza demonstrations had occurred in Leon for 10 days. Broken glass littered the streets.

Leon's acting mayor, Oscar Sugranes, said that a cotton cooperative was attacked last night

but that the attackers were repelled after about 40 shots were fired. There were no reports of casualties.

Sen. Ramiro Granera of Leon, which has been a Liberal Nationalist stronghold for years, said that some people had received threats telling them not to vote.

Voters also were reported scarce in Granada, a city of about 40,000. Officials attributed the small turnout to the reported withdrawal of a Conservative party candidate. Granada was the scene of one of two major guerrilla offensives last week.

The Somoza spokesman also said that the President was predicting the nationwide strike that began two weeks ago would end tomorrow. "The President has been in contact with the businessmen promoting the strike and believes everyone will be back at work Monday," the spokesman said. Strike leaders were not available for comment today.

But an announcement last night from the business and professional organizations involved said: "We will continue united with the conviction that neither threats nor repression will detract from our determination to go forward with the historic role we have assumed."

The effectiveness of the strike has been disputed by those promoting it and the government.

Strike proponents said earlier that about 80 per cent of businesses had closed. Gasoline, food and other items were scarce at times in Managua.

The Somoza spokesman said that the general was not eligible to vote because his official residence is Managua.

Most Entry Permits Denied

Taiwan Shuts Door on Its Citizens in Saigon

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (WP)—Wong Mel-ian, a 27-year-old teacher living in Saigon, is a citizen of Taiwan, according to the passport given her in 1974 when Taiwan was promoting its image in Vietnam's Chinese community.

Now, reduced to basic rations and denied a regular job since the Communist takeover in 1975, she would like to move to Taiwan. The Vietnamese have her exit permit ready. But Taiwan, while still advertising itself as a champion of those fleeing Communism, has effectively shut the door on her and an estimated 10,000 who hold Taiwan passports in a move a relief official here called "the height of hypocrisy."

The Saigon Chinese, many of them former merchants now stripped of their livelihood, have appealed to friends and relatives outside Vietnam for help. Relief officials, usually reluctant to talk about sensitive political issues, are now speaking out on what they see as one of the greatest injustices to come out of the fall of Saigon and Taiwan's 30-year-old propaganda war with its Communist Chinese rivals.

Papers Worthless

"Back during the war, the nationalist Chinese were big in Saigon," said an official. "They had ROC [Republic of China] schools and handed out all these ROC passports. Now they're saying all those papers are worthless."

In the last two years, Taiwan has issued entry permits to 822 Chinese residents of Vietnam.

In almost every case, the permits came through appeals from relatives in Taiwan, whose population of 16 million enjoys one of the healthiest economies in Asia. Relief officials said that authorities in Taipei have dragged their feet in arranging flights for even these Saigon Chinese. The Vietnamese, eager to get rid of people they consider troublesome foreigners, have in contrast presented few problems.

Some Chinese have been told that they have seats on the spe-

cial flights from Saigon to Taipei. They have sold their belongings to ease the journey and perhaps to pay off bribes to Vietnamese officials. Then they have suffered as the Taipei authorities have delayed the flights, relief officials said.

Spies Feared

Taiwan authorities said that they can, not process the Saigon Chinese applications for entry permits because they are living in a Communist country without diplomatic ties to Taiwan. But privately they expressed the fear that some Chinese from Vietnam might be spies or pose too great an economic burden on the island.

However, the official Taiwan news agency regularly laments the plight of people living in China or Vietnam and vigorously protests when governments

of Saigon pose a security threat.

Thai Aide Sees Early Uplift In Relations With Cambodia

By David Lawton

continues to serve as an adviser to the government, said in a conversation that he assumed that Cambodia sought to improve relations with his country because of its continuing conflict with Vietnam.

Strategy Assessed

"Of course, they should have come to us sooner," he said. "If they are going to make war with Vietnam, they must have peace, so we should try our best to help peace," Foreign Minister Upadit Pacharyangkun said.

He reported that his four-day mission to Phnom Penh had produced agreements to normalize diplomatic relations as soon as possible and to reopen bilateral trade.

Border Raids

Technically Thailand and Cambodia have never severed relations, but they have not exchanged ambassadors since the Communist seizure of power in Cambodia nearly three years ago. For a year the Thai-Cambodian border has been the scene of frequent night raids in which a total of more than 100 Thai farmers and policemen have been killed.

Mr. Upadit suggested on his return here that the border incidents might have been the work of "third parties" not under the control of either government. "There may be some elements not happy that Thailand and Cambodia are resuming relations," the foreign minister said.

In any case, Mr. Upadit continued, "once we have ambassadors in each other's capital, it will be easy to solve any problems."

A retired Thai statesman, who

Polish Envoy to U.S.

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (AP)—Poland has appointed Romuald Spasowski, 58, as ambassador to the United States, the Polish news agency said.

17. That trip you took last weekend.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



United Press International
Police officers watch a burning car outside the Rome stock exchange during rioting Saturday.

Italy Communists Await Andreotti Overture

(Continued from Page 1)
nist Christian Democrats who opposed granting more influence to the Communists.

The Communist newspaper L'Unità noted yesterday that the Christian Democrats had tried to change their previous tougher line but added that "this gesture is still full of ambiguities."

Consultations

Mr. Andreotti said that he would consult tomorrow or on Tuesday with leaders of other parties to see if the Christian Democratic idea was acceptable. If it is, the impasse between

the two major Italian parties will be ended, and with it the threat of an early general election.

The next phase would be a debate between the parties on ways of dealing with Italy's problems. The Communists have proposed "austerly" to transfer money from consumption to industry, where it would produce jobs.

Political analysts said that the Communists would gain by a closer association with the government but, at the same time, would run the risk of unpopularity if they supported policies that limit wage increases or other benefits.

The four smaller parties have reacted favorably but cautiously to the proposal, asking Mr. Andreotti to clarify his party's intentions when he meets with party leaders.

Meanwhile, at least seven Rome policemen were injured when students hurled gasoline bombs and set cars and buses on fire during a protest against the banning of a planned march. Fourteen persons were arrested.

The march was to protest plans

President Takes Office in a New Sri Lanka Setup

COLOMBO, Feb. 5 (NYT)—The government of Sri Lanka of Asia's few surviving democratic regimes, abandoned yesterday the British-style parliamentary system it had followed since independence and adopted a presidential system along French lines.

At a ceremony that combined the presidential inauguration with celebrations of the 30th anniversary of independence, Prime Minister J. R. Jayewardene was sworn in as president before a crowd of nearly a million people.

The nation is to elect a president every six years. Mr. Jayewardene, whose United National party won 140 of the 168 seats in the National Assembly in last July's general election, had campaigned strongly for a presidential system.

The opposition has accused the government of overstrengthening the office of the nation's chief executive. The former party of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike boycotted yesterday's ceremonies as well as a special session of the National Assembly on Friday, charging that the government was "preparing the way for dictatorship and a return to capitalism."

Until a Cabinet change last Oct. 20, the Thail government took an anti-Communist line that discouraged diplomatic intercourse with other Indochinese states.

The new Thai government, while continuing to prosecute a counterinsurgency campaign against Thailand's Communist party, has sought to improve relations with Vietnam as well as Cambodia.

Hanoi Recalls Envoy at UN

(Continued from Page 1)
week on charges of spying for Hanoi had conspired to pass U.S. secrets to Vietnam to obtain leniency for a girl friend's son and for others still in that country.

They said that Ronald Humphrey, who served in Saigon with the U.S. Information Agency in 1969 and 1970, fell in love there with a Vietnamese war widow, whose 16-year-old son remains in Vietnam.

The officials said that David Truong, a student from Saigon, apparently sought leniency for his father, who once was a candidate in a peace platform in an election campaign against former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. The student came to this country in 1965 but his parents remain in Vietnam, where his brother has been imprisoned.

Mr. Humphrey, who was ousted in a military coup last July, has had at least a dozen charges filed against him, including ordering the murder of a political opponent, illegal detention of political prisoners and various crimes related to abuse of political power, personal use of public funds and endangering national security under martial law.

3 More Offenses Laid to Bhutto

LAHORE, Pakistan, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been accused of eight additional offense ranging from misuse of government funds to tax evasion.

In a special Lahore High Court session last week, Mr. Bhutto was charged with illegal construction of houses, misuse of government secret service funds, use of government funds for the development of a farm owned by his wife, failing to declare his assets, rigging polls in the national election last March and evasion of sales tax, customs duty and misappropriation of foreign exchange in Pakistan's embassies.

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Israeli Defense Chief Outpolls Begin, Dayan

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has a higher performance rating in Israel than Prime Minister Menachem Begin or Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, according to a poll published here today.

The newspaper poll said that 71.6 per cent of those responding

thought that Gen. Weizman was doing a good job. The comparable figures for Mr. Begin were 68.4 per cent and, for Mr. Dayan, 68.1 per cent. A poll in December during the Cairo peace talks gave Mr. Begin a 78.3 per cent rating.

W. Germany Charges 2 With War Crimes

BIELEFELD, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—A West German court has brought formal charges against two persons suspected of complicity in the murder of 9,000 Jews in the Wladimir-Volyn ghetto between September and November of 1942.

According to evidence gathered in 14 years of investigations, Wilhelm Westerheide, 69, and Johanna Zelle, 58, are suspected of complicity in the murder of 9,000 Jews in the Wladimir-Volyn ghetto between September and November of 1942.

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As Algiers Meeting Ends

Anti-Sadat Unit Seeks Iraq's Return

ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The hard-line Arab states which ended their conference here yesterday, will send a delegation to Baghdad in an effort to bring Iraq back into the alliance opposing Egypt's Middle East peace moves, a Palestinian spokesman said today.

Iraq's absence from the three-day meeting was a serious blow to the movement, composed of Syria, Libya, Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Arab diplomats acknowledged in private.

The meeting, originally scheduled to last only two days, closed with a warning that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has "no mandate, no right and no prerogative" to speak in behalf of the Palestinian people or to discuss with Israel the fate of occupied Syrian territory.

There was no announcement, however, of new steps to oppose Mr. Sadat.

Independent observers said that the Algiers meeting had apparently failed to achieve much more than December's Tripoli meeting and that the Iraqi boycott was a major blow to the group's effectiveness.

A PLO spokesman said that the delegation to Baghdad will probably be led by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelsalam Bouteifika and will be composed of delegates from all the group's member nations except Syria. He gave no date for the delegation's departure.

A senior Arab diplomat said that the Iraqi boycott was due to the feud between the rival Ba'thist governments of Baghdad and Damascus. Other conference sources said that Iraq was acting under pressure from Iran, which favors Mr. Sadat's policy.

The Iraqi delegation walked out

of the Tripoli meeting, saying that it failed to go far enough in opposing Mr. Sadat's talks with Israel. The Tripoli meeting voted to "freeze" relations with Egypt. Mr. Sadat responded by severing ties with the hard-line states.

The Algiers meeting reaffirmed the stand taken at Tripoli and warned, "The conference rejects any agreement reached to the detriment of the Arab nations' higher interests and condemns any accord which would harm the Palestinian people and their just cause."

Secret Agreement

Asked why the conference failed to announce any new steps, Mr. Bouteifika said, "All that can be made public has been announced. Some decisions, by their nature, cannot be made public."

A Palestinian diplomat said privately that the group's "foreign minister" Libya's Moammar Gadhafi was quoted as refusing to be the group's "foreign minister."

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Issues Its Own Guideline

CIA Sidesteps Carter's Envoy Rule

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—In order by President Carter to have U.S. ambassadors answer to "all United States government officers and employees in their countries" has caused widely divergent interpretations by the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.

The State Department issued guidelines simply amplifying Mr. Carter's directive, according to high-ranking administration officials, but the CIA guidelines add "special exceptions" to what an ambassador might oversee, according to an official.

The exceptions included pro-

bitions on communicating details of covert operations and of administrative procedures undertaken by CIA station chiefs.

State Department and CIA officials confirmed the disparity between the Carter decree issued in a letter last autumn and the guidelines subsequently issued by the agency to its overseas station chiefs.

Primacy of Ambassadors

The Carter letter, published two months ago in the State Department newsletter, was described then by the department as going "beyond similar communications" in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy and in 1969 by President Richard Nixon in effec-

Still-Secret Report

Cyprus Says U.S. Rights Data Slanted in Turkey's Favor

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Cyprus government has protested to the State Department that a still-secret official report on human rights in Cyprus is slanted in favor of the pro and soft-pedal charges that Turkish troops are harassing Greek Cypriots.

The report is among those issued by the department to 50 countries under a law requiring the administration to inform Congress annually on the human-rights situations in nations receiving U.S. military, economic or development aid.

Administration officials expect that when the reports are made public, probably within the next few days, they will provoke anger and protest by many of the countries involved.

Reinforcing that expectation of controversy was the protest by a Cypriot ambassador here

Carter Ponders Health' Tax on Tobacco, Alcohol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Carter administration is considering higher taxes on tobacco and alcohol to help pay the cost of a proposed program of national health insurance.

The idea is, in part, that both smoking and drinking cause disease and so should help bear the cost of curing it.

Even a big increase in alcohol and tobacco taxes would pay only a small part of national health insurance's expected cost. The idea has at least one influential supporter, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Current revenues from the federal tobacco tax are \$2.5 billion and those from the alcohol total \$4 billion. The cost of national health insurance is not clear; it will depend on how extensive a plan the administration finally chooses.

The tax plan is highly tentative, especially in view of the fact that, in addition to clear opposition from the tobacco and alcohol industries, the tax would find much support from organized labor, in principle one of the strongest supporters of national health insurance.

Synagogue Hears Muslim Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—Wallace Muhammad, leader of a group once known as Black Muslims and once regarded as white and anti-Jewish, made a first appearance at a Jewish synagogue Friday night when he spoke at an unusual service at the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

"We are one fellowship, we are one people under God," he told about 1,000 worshippers at the regular Friday night service at the reform synagogue, home of the largest Jewish congregation in Washington.

Mr. Muhammad was introduced as "one of the foremost religious spokesmen in the world," Rabbi Joshua Haberman, who invited the Muslim leader to address his congregation.

New Products May Cut Toll

Probe Is Urged to Find Why U.S. Is Leader in Fire Deaths

By Malcolm W. Browne
NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The United States continues to lead the Western world in fire deaths, federal experts say, and biological investigations are needed to find out why.

Experts aimed at making the public more conscious of the danger of fire have generally failed, they say, new products such as home smoke detectors offer little of reducing the toll.

These are among the findings of studies by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. New sociological data on U.S. fire deaths also are being compiled for the government by the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Examination of death certificates made available by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shows there are about 7,500 U.S. fire deaths a year.

That still puts us at the head of the list along with Canada," said Philip Schenman, associate administrator for the National Fire Data Center.

Improved statistics in the last year have brought out the following points:

• By far the highest U.S. fire-death rate is recorded in Alaska, followed by Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. In each of those states the annual fire-death rate is more than 40 persons per million.

• The lowest fire-death rate is in Hawaii, followed by California, Nevada, Utah and other Western states. New York State falls at roughly the midpoint in the scale.

• About 45 per cent of fire victims are children under 5 years old or adults over 65.

• About 27 per cent of fire deaths are caused by cigarettes or other smoking materials. And 35

per cent of the deaths are associated with the consumption of alcohol.

• Dr. Frederick Clarke, acting director of the Center for Fire Research of the National Bureau of Standards, said:

"It's not just a question of the kind of homes people live in. Even if everyone lived in concrete pillboxes, it might not change the national fire-death rate. The problem is in our furnishings and our carelessness for setting them on fire. Our families accumulate more burnable things than for our families."

Richard Strother, an associate administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, said that fear and self-discipline in other countries played an important part in reducing the fire-death rate.

Among the world's industrialized nations Japan has roughly an average fire-death rate far lower than that of the

United States, Mr. Strother said.

"This is so," he added, "despite the extreme fire hazard that exists even now in many small Japanese wooden houses. We assume that the Japanese fire-death rate is low because the danger is so obvious that children are raised from infancy to fear fire and to strictly observe safety rules at home."

Mr. Schenman, the agency's statistical analyst, noted that countries with the lowest recorded fire-death rates were the Netherlands, Italy, Austria and West Germany. He said that no statistics were available for the Soviet bloc or for most of the underdeveloped countries.

"Actually," he said, "our American fires produce a very low rate of deaths per fire. A bad Japanese fire, for instance, is likely to kill a lot of people. Our problem is that we have so many fatal fires."

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Wrong Coin for Morocco

When in doubt, send arms. Too often that seems to be the watchword of superpower diplomacy. The Carter administration says it wants to kick the habit, but bid temptations die hard. Thus, it is now considering rewarding Morocco's King Hassan—for giving President Sadat's peace efforts their only open support from a major Arab state—by selling Morocco two dozen counter-insurgency aircraft and two dozen helicopter gunships. They would be used to help subdue a territory over which Morocco has no right of claim and at a substantial risk of war with Algeria. The reward would be too costly.

The territory in question is the Western Sahara, Spain's former North African province. In 1975, when Madrid withdrew its forces, it partitioned the territory between neighboring Morocco and Mauritania, ignoring the preference of the 75,000 inhabitants. This swelled the ranks of the liberation movement known as Polisario which, with Soviet weapons supplied by Algeria, is fighting for Western Sahara's independence.

* * *

France, too, is deeply involved. French interests mine the Western Sahara's rich phosphates. Sparsely populated Mauritania has become virtually a French protectorate and French fighter-bombers based in Senegal regularly strike at Polisario forces operating in the territory claimed by Mauritania. Even more important, however, is the Western Sahara's role in the rivalry between royalist Morocco and Socialist Algeria for predominance in northwest Africa.

Relations between the two states, never good, are now severely strained. Their military forces have skirmished. Algeria, supporting an independent Western Sahara state closely aligned with Algerian interests, might well intervene to prevent the defeat of the Polisario guerrillas, and that might bring on a

THE NEW YORK TIMES

wider war that would risk involving the United States and the Soviet Union as supporters of opposite sides.

Along with most other governments, Washington does not recognize the Moroccan and Mauritanian claims; it favors self-determination for the territory's inhabitants. But at the same time, it has long been cool toward Algeria for its militant leadership within the Third World and for its support of hard-line Arab positions against Israel. By contrast, Morocco has been a consistent supporter of American policies.

* * *

Yet, helpful though King Hassan has undoubtedly been, American gratitude should take forms other than weapons that will be used to take over the Western Sahara. The case for allowing the region's inhabitants to exercise genuine self-determination, by means of a United Nations-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming.

Moreover, the Carter administration should not imitate its predecessors by turning its back on Algeria. Although President Houari Boumediene has often taken issue with American policies, he has promoted extensive commercial relations with the United States and has recently indicated a willingness to take less truculent positions on North-South economic issues. The United States should do nothing to further Morocco's dubious claims to the Western Sahara. In the circumstances, the best policy for Washington would be to support self-determination for the disputed territory and neutrality between the contenders. That would mean using American influence in Paris to get the French to curtail their involvement at the same time that the United States denies Morocco's current request for

predominance in northwest Africa.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Humphrey's Aid for AID

Hubert Humphrey left behind a proposal, brought to public attention after his death, to collect the scattered and badly coordinated bits of American foreign aid into one organization place, the better for the president to direct and the Congress to oversee. He figured this would permit a more efficient use of the resources the United States expends on "development" through its own programs and the international banks. He thought such a reorganization would help a now-muddled Congress to regain a vision of the responsibility of the United States in meeting the international obligations that cold self-interest compels it to acknowledge.

As usual on questions of aid, as on so much else, Sen. Humphrey was right on the money. Aid is in crisis. Americans have not made an adequate post-Vietnam transition to the concept that development assistance, far from being a cold-war tool or an expression of humanitarianism, is essential to the relations of the United States with a large number of nations increasingly important to it. Not only have the sums voted for development beeniggardly; also, to the funds that are voted, Congress has gotten into the habit of attaching restrictive conditions—protectionists swooping in from the right, human-rights activists from the left. The Humphrey approach, offering the possibility of a fresh start, could break that logjam.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Bonn Cabinet Reshuffle

One might have wished retiring Defense Minister Leber a worthier departure. This Social-Democratic trade unionist has been regarded by many, including those outside his own country, as a guarantee of stability and of unwavering loyalty by the German armed forces. Knowing that Leber was in charge of defense enabled many middle-of-the-road voters to overcome their misgivings about the Socialist/Liberal coalition. His successor, a close associate of Chancellor Schmidt, will probably pay more attention to politics and apply more stringent financial and economic yardsticks to defense expenditure.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Britain and the EEC

Europe's original Six built up the Community during years of unprecedented growth and have experienced the prosperity it brought. Britain joined at a time which has seen only recession, inflation and community-wide unemployment. That has inevitably colored our attitude, making us more sus-

picious, and more eager to look after our own concerns. . . . Agreed, it is no business of governments to sacrifice their voters' interests for a round of applause at Brussels. But the fact remains, we did sign that Treaty of Accession for the good reason that we thought . . . difficult problems . . . might best be met by working together. Now we are not working together. We are, if anything, hindering efforts to improve the machinery. We need to start thinking rather hard about what we are really trying to do. This is not a dramatic moment of confrontation. Britain will not be expelled from the club, even if she does qualify for an award as the member who has contributed least to the common good. . . . The Community might at some stage realign itself, with a core of efficient, confident, closely cooperating partners and an outer ring of bangers-on, with little say in the central direction of affairs. Many clubs tolerate members who have proved themselves mean and turmudgeonly, but they do not necessarily invite them onto the committee of management. If we found ourselves, at some stage, out in the cold among the also-rans, we should have only ourselves to blame.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

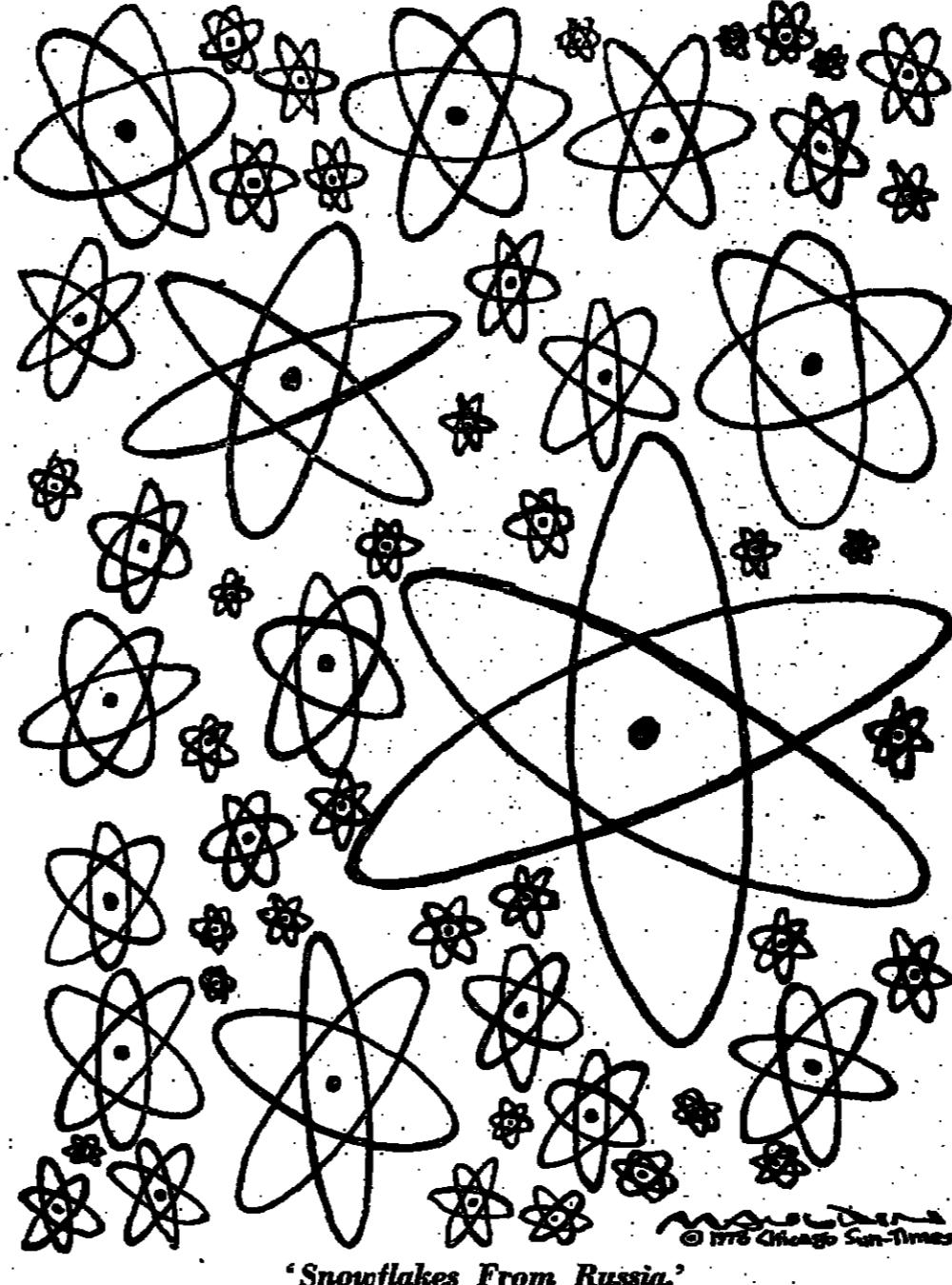
February 6, 1923

NEW YORK—Within a few days New York will possess a handsome new hotel for women only. The name of Martha Washington has been given to the edifice, which is a twelve-story structure on East Twenty-Ninth Street, and will accommodate six hundred patrons. The hotel is expected to appeal chiefly to women who earn their own living. Prices start at \$3 a week for the smallest rooms.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1923

WASHINGTON—A formal announcement of the presidential candidacy of Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be made within eight or ten days, it was learned on the best authority here today. The heavy pressure brought to bear on the Commerce Secretary during the past few days to abandon his undercover campaign and to come out into the open with a formal announcement, has brought results.



God, Sadat and Begin

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Sadat of Egypt has come back to the United States calling on God for reconciliation in the Middle East, and using the haunting phrases of Martin Luther King to revive the hope of Sadat's original mission to Jerusalem.

"We want to put an end to wars and bloodshed," he said on the South Lawn of the White House. "We want every people to be free and secure within its own land. We want to create a new Middle East where nations, including the Palestinians, live together in harmony and fraternity. We want to purge all souls of prejudice and hatred, and God willing, we shall overcome."

This is quite a burden to put on God, who has so many other worries these days, but assuming Sadat means that "we the people" and not "we" the Arab states "shall overcome," the spirit is right and no doubt appeals to President Carter.

For the last few years, there have been honest differences about how to negotiate a Middle East compromise. Henry Kissinger's approach was personal; win the trust of the Israeli and Arab leaders, step by step. At first, President Carter's approach was global and geographical: go to Geneva with the Soviets, Sadat, for one historic moment, raise the issue of the Middle East tragedy to the level of philosophical and developmental of the Middle East.

On the issue of "self-rule" or "self-determination," or an "entity" for the Palestinians, there is probably more room for compromise and maneuver than appears from the propaganda on both sides. It is not only Israel that opposes "self-determination" for the Palestinians, but the Saudis, the Jordanians, and even, though they deny it, the Egyptians, who know that self-determination means the likelihood of a Palestinian "state" controlled by the Palestinian radicals, who could invite the Soviets into the area—precisely what not only Begin, but Sadat and the other moderate Arabs are determined to avoid.

So there is still room here for compromise if Sadat and Begin will take a longer view of their problems. Sadat obviously thought that by going to Jerusalem and reassuring Israel that he accepted its sovereignty and rightful place in the Middle East, Begin would agree to give up all the territories Israel captured in the 1967 war, and of course, Begin didn't agree. Meanwhile, Begin has assumed that he could get both land and peace, and by making some concessions to Sadat he could retain the confidence, support, and military assistance of the United States. But that is not going to work here, either. If I understand the position of the Carter administration, it is irritated by both Sadat and Begin, and trying to get them back to history and then working out the difficulties.

Looking at it this way, back-side foremost, officials here are not very hopeful that Sadat and Begin can get together, but they are reassured that Sadat has come here talking philosophically about "a new Middle East." And the whole point of Carter's invitation to Sadat to come to Camp David is to keep the dialogue going on philosophical and future questions rather than on mathematical boundaries, military enclaves, and shipments of F-15 fighter planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Israel and Egypt have many long-term common objectives that are being overwhelmed by their short-term differences. For example, the issue of the Jewish "settlements" on the West Bank of the Jordan has suddenly become more important than the larger question of a general "settlement" with Sadat.

Meanwhile, both sides have common problems that are greater than their fears of one another. It is not only that both want to put an end to wars and bloodshed, prejudice and hatred, and the other things Sadat talked about on the White House lawn, but that they are facing bankruptcy and social disruption of their societies and even war, if they cannot compose their differences.

There are other reasons to hope that Sadat is thinking beyond his present dilemma between land and peace. When he was asked recently by a delegation from the U.S. Congress to let his fears for the future, he talked first about the "radical forces" to the south of Egypt in Africa. And second, about the "radical Palestinians." And third, about the efforts of the Soviet Union to arm and exploit these "radical forces" against the peaceful settlement and development of the Middle East.

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Sadat is not going to get Carter to withdraw military aid from Israel or give new weapons to Egypt to establish some new military balance of power in the Middle East. And Begin is not going to get the support of Carter for his new settlements on the

West Bank and military establishment on Egyptian territory. Carter agrees with what Sadat said here when he arrived, that the Middle East was now at an "historic and crucial crossroads," but he doesn't agree with Sadat that it is now up to Carter to resolve the dilemma. He is still waiting for the Israelis and the Egyptians to agree on a philosophical basis for compromise in the future, without decisive intervention by the United States on either side, and the general view here is that on this basis he will wait for a very long time.

How to Sell SALT to the Congress

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—No one who has seen Congress tie up the President's energy program and take over the Panama negotiations can be confident about Senate approval of a new strategic-arms agreement, if one is negotiated. But I've talked with key people involved in the process, and here is my sense of the guidelines by which the administration intends to—or, as the case may be, ought to—proceed:

Negotiate with all deliberate speed. Time-time in which weapons programs move ahead, time in which the administration comes off as inept—is the enemy. Delay makes the doubters' case that arms control doesn't work. For political as well as diplomatic reasons, the administration doesn't want to appear eager. But it counts on hand-to-hand combat inside and outside its own councils to save it from that particular peril.

Shoot for the best agreement available, not the best conceivable. Specifically, the Joint Chiefs may well have personal reservations on whether a SALT II agreement hedges adequately against the vulnerability of land-based Minuteman missiles in the 1980s. But they will be formally aboard any treaty that's negotiated. No agreement approved by the chiefs can be as bad as alarmist critics will still say.

Don't make excessive claims for an agreement. A good agreement—one that has passed internal administration muster—will show hand off some expensive and destabilizing programs, but it won't end the arms race or cement detente. So here is the word.

In talking to experts, be expert. This can keep hard-line critics from saying only that know what they're talking about.

Don't wait for a test to start the selling job. It's support for the SALT process, for arms control, as much as support for a particular text, that must be built. The administration's reservations on whether a SALT II agreement hedges adequately against the vulnerability of land-based Minuteman missiles in the 1980s. But they will be formally aboard any treaty that's negotiated. No agreement approved by the chiefs can be as bad as alarmist critics will still say.

Difference

Underline that Russia isn't Panama. When the Senate decided it didn't like the Panama treaties that the State Department negotiated, it rewrote them. It could do this because Panama is a little country that the United States can push around. But the answer is obvious: By providing more SALT information, administration at once can highlight leaks and serve open.

Let Carter himself move prominently into the picture. doubt this will happen much as a test comes closer. S

is far wiser of his political

ability speaking than most of the foreign-policy matters he's

been made out to be, his

peril, plus the weight his

take on from his Navy

engineer backgrounds, who

make him a formidable advocate of his own policy, inside his

ministry and outside.

He'll have to be if SALT is to succeed.

Letters

Semites

I was astonished at Mr. Begin's accusations of anti-Semitism directed to Mr. Sadat and colleagues. My Oxford Dictionary describes a Semite as follows:

"Semite, n. & a. (Glossary) of any of the races supposed to be descended from Shem (Gen. x. 21) including esp. the Hebrews, Arameans, Phoenicians, Arabs and Assyrians." The use of such inflammatory epithets can hardly contribute to a desired peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern dilemma.

CHALMERS H. GOODLICK, London.

Cowboy Boots

Europeans have tradition, exactly what we, as Americans, lack.

By forbidding Houston's police force to wear their cowboy boots (ERT, Jan. 28-29) we are again losing our very short and very much needed heritage. The Texan tradition is cowboys: hats, horses, boots. Keep the tradition going. Keep the cowboy boots on the Houston police force!

LISA E. WISE, Williford, W. Germany.

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Dwindling Coverage Of Foreign News in U.S.

By Charles B. Seib

Latin America is traditionally slighted. The same has been true of Africa, although there has been some improvement there.

Obituaries**Vandy Barrie Dies in N.Y.C., Starred in Movies and on TV**

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Vandy Barrie, 65, the motion-picture actress and television personality, died Thursday night after a long illness, at a nursing home in Englewood, N.J. Miss Barrie first won fame in 1933 British film "The Private Life of Henry VIII," starring Charles Laughton. She played one of the king's wives, Jane Seymour. Her success in that role led to a busy Hollywood movie career. The films she appeared in were for the most part major productions. However, she distinguished herself in "Dead End," made in 1937 with Joel McCrea and Sylvia Sidney. Miss Barrie played a kept woman living in an expensive New York City apartment house next to the East River. Her tour de force is a scene in which she recalls a disgust and horror during a stay in a sum apartment.

Famous on TV
addition to her motion-picture work, Miss Barrie became more famous in the early 1950s. She was most popular, perhaps, as the woman who did the Revlon commercials "The \$64,000 Question." She was among the first "name" personalities to appear in television

Miss Barrie fitted easily into low-pressure good-conversation of TV talk shows. Started in 1948 with a children's show on a local television station. She said later that with stars on the show, she never did about action.

did an informal evening on ABC, with little prep other than lining up guests.

headed to Hong Kong.

Barrie was born on April 2, to English parents of a background. Her father, barrister in Hong Kong, he spent her early years. In 1934, when Miss Barrie was a child, Alexander Korda, a producer, saw her at a Grill in London. Korda later to make a screen test result was her role in "Henry VIII." She came to the United States in 1934.

her other films was "The Baskerville," 1933 with Basil Rathbone and Richard Greene. Her role, made in 1954, after absence, was "It Should to You," a Judy Holl

am Lincoln Wirlin
WOOD, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Lincoln Al Wirlin, 77, former lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union, died of a heart attack.

Foundation Hospital, Los Angeles Times reported.

After suffering a heart attack in 1972, Mr. Wirlin, 77, for his outspoken individual rights cause—labor, freedom of Japanese during World War II, and Communists of Communists, died in Bremerton, Washington, April 1.

ry Chief Asks
tober Election
NDON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher yesterday called for the ruling Labor party to be more extreme than those of some Communists and challenged Prime Minister James Callaghan to an election showdown October 10.

Dr. Thatcher, speaking at the Conservative party conference, said that if Callaghan won in the next election he would have a stronger wing in the House of Commons and consequently would be able to pull the Labor party to the right.

After launching an election campaign, Mrs. Thatcher challenged Mr. Callaghan, saying, "For my part, October would do fine." Under the British system, elections must be held at least at four-year intervals, but may be called earlier if the government is dissolved by use of a lack-of-confidence vote by the Commons.

Two Wanted Men
Killed in Spain
MADRID, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Two men sought by the police were killed and two Civil Guards wounded in a gun battle here early yesterday. Police said that Civil Guards were gone to a bar in Illescas, a town here, to search for a suspect when three men drove up and opened fire, wounding two others. Other officers chased the men, killing two of them after their car overturned. The third was captured. He said that the two dead were wanted for the holdup of a service station and other reasons.

Calcutta
CALCUTTA, Feb. 5 (NYT)—For the first time in decades life is getting a bit better in this overcrowded city—or at least some of the nightmarish urban problems have stopped getting worse. With substantial assistance from the World Bank, an urban renewal program has begun challenging some of the aspects of the city that have made it a symbol of urban decay and despair.

"Calcutta used to be a beautiful city, you know, and very alive," said S. C. Basu, an official of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, which has spent \$75 million on the improvement of water supplies, drainage, roads and housing since 1970 and plans to spend \$300 million more between now and 1982. "We want to give it back what it had."

Special Problems
Calcutta has had to fight with the federal government for money over the years, arguing that its problems are special. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru conceded that because Calcutta was India's major city and industrial capital the whole country should contribute to its salvation.

But only since the early 1970s, when Calcutta's urban problems

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1960, Mr. Wirlin immigrated to the United States with his parents when he was eight.

He graduated from Boston Law School in 1926 and established himself as a bankruptcy lawyer in Los Angeles.

In 1931, Mr. Wirlin drove to New York to see Roger Baldwin, who had founded the ACLU in 1920. He became the group's first counsel and the country's first full-time civil liberties lawyer at \$100 a month, about one-tenth of his stipend as a bankruptcy attorney.

Bergen Evans

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—Bergen Evans, 73, who built a career as an authority on the use of the English language, died in a hospital yesterday after a prolonged illness.

The professor emeritus of English at Northwestern University was known to millions in the early days of television as host of such shows as "The Last Word" and "Down You Go."

He also wrote the questions for "The \$64,000 Question" and "The \$64,000 Challenge," TV shows of the late 1950s that were popular before they were investigated on rigging charges. Several academic and show business careers were ruined as a result, but Mr. Evans was never considered a part of the conspiracy.

He won a Peabody Award in 1957 for his contributions to broadcasting.

Mr. Evans was author of "Comfortable Words," "A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage," and "The Natural History of Non-

sense."

Rebekah J. Bobbitt
TEMPLE, Texas, Feb. 5 (AP)—Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt, sister of the late President Lyndon Johnson, died of cancer yesterday at Scott and White Hospital here.

Edna Stengel
GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 5 (UPI)—Edna Stengel, 82, widow of baseball's Casey Stengel, died Friday at a rest home where she had been confined for five years following a paralytic stroke.

The Stengels were married for 52 years. Mr. Stengel's career as a manager and a player took the couple all over the United States. They had no children.

Peter Compton
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Peter Compton, 38, former major-league outfielder for the St. Louis Browns and the Kansas City Blues, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Friday.

Mr. Compton started his major-league baseball career with the Browns in 1911. In 1915 he joined the Federal League in St. Louis; he later joined the Boston Braves and was traded to Pittsburgh. He ended his career with the New York Giants in 1918.

Dr. James Ansell
LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Dr. James Ansell, 63, the physician who certified the death of King George VI, died Thursday at his home in Norfolk, England, his family said.

For 16 years Dr. Ansell held the post of King's Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, a royal residence in Norfolk.

Dr. Ansell was summoned there on the morning of Feb. 6, 1952, when a valet found the king dead. The monarch died in his sleep of cancer, while his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was in Kenya.

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Two Wanted Men
Killed in Spain
MADRID, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Two men sought by the police were killed and two Civil Guards wounded in a gun battle here early yesterday. Police said that Civil Guards were gone to a bar in Illescas, a town here, to search for a suspect when three men drove up and opened fire, wounding two others. Other officers chased the men, killing two of them after their car overturned. The third was captured. He said that the two dead were wanted for the holdup of a service station and other reasons.

Calcutta
CALCUTTA, Feb. 5 (NYT)—For the first time in decades life is getting a bit better in this overcrowded city—or at least some of the nightmarish urban problems have stopped getting worse.

With substantial assistance from the World Bank, an urban renewal program has begun challenging some of the aspects of the city that have made it a symbol of urban decay and despair.

But only since the early 1970s, when Calcutta's urban problems

Spacemen Fire Rockets

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The two cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 space station fired their small rockets twice aboard the space lab today to correct the trajectory of its orbit. Tass news agency reported. The Salyut-6 space lab has been in orbit since September.

SURF'S UP

Surf's up at
Waimea Bay, on
the Hawaiian
island of Oahu,
and this surfer
rides high.

UPI.



Some Back Smith Plan, Others Favor Guerrilla Front

Rhodesians Divided on Talks, United in Yearning for Peace

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5 (NYT)—A group of 20 men gathered recently in a mansion in this city's wealthiest suburb to resume their quest for an accord that will transfer power from the country's 263,000 whites to its 6 million blacks.

Few now doubt that the talks begun nine weeks ago by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders will produce an agreement leading to majority rule—a settlement that appeared impossible only 18 months ago.

But tragically for Rhodesia, Mr. Smith's move to end 13 years of white defiance may have occurred too late to bring peace and racial reconciliation to this tribal colony. International forces are now adopting stands that could make it impossible for the black government envisioned in the agreement to survive.

Mr. Smith's initiative is expected to produce an "internal" settlement with locally based black leaders. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, then Rev. Ndzanangai Shiri and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau. But two powerful nationalists, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who lead Communist-backed guerrillas in an increasingly savage war, have been absent from the Salisbury talks, which are scheduled to resume Tuesday.

At their meeting on Malta last week with British and U.S. officials, the leaders of the guerrilla alliance, known as the Patriotic Front, again rejected any settlement that does not give their forces a supervisory role during the transition to black rule. Although stymied in their own plan, London and Washington have all but ruled out acceptance of the Smith accord, on the grounds that it would not stop the escalating war.

In the last month, 10 white civilians have been murdered in guerrilla attacks in the previously secure Salisbury area, two of them just outside the city limits. Despite massive manhunts, only one of the guerrillas involved has been reported captured.

The attacks helped raise the war toll for January to 401 deaths, the highest killing rate in any month in the five years of fighting, but they have not engendered any serious doubts

about the ability of the Smith forces to maintain control. With close to 50,000 men in uniform, and with adequate supplies, the government forces are still holding the poorly trained guerrilla force of about 4,500 men, maintaining a "kill ratio" of better than 5 to 1.

Nonetheless, the stepped-up guerrilla activity has lowered the whites' morale and had serious practical effects. After ambushes last week, one a daylight attack that killed two white mining officials, military headquarters advised motorists not to drive at night on two roads leading out of Salisbury. Few major roads are considered safe without a police convoy.

Security in Salisbury
At night the capital is eerily quiet. The slaying of 10 whites in this area has cut business at motion-picture theaters and restaurants even in the city center. All over town, hand-lettered signs warn against bombs, and security

men check women's purses at the entrances to most major stores. The growing dangers are a major topic everywhere, yet for the moment the exodus by whites, a barometer of the minority's confidence, is slightly down from the 1,000-a-month registered most of last year. Many whites appear to be hanging on in the hope that Mr. Smith will establish peace.

Attitudes toward the settlement talks here vary widely. Black militants condemn any process that will not bring the Patriotic Front to power. White conservatives predict that the Smith plan will turn Rhodesia into "another chaotic African country that will join the queue of world beggar nations."

However, most people, black and white, appear eager to see the Smith negotiations succeed. "What have we been fighting for, if not for equality with one-man, one-vote?" said Oliver Nyanwanda, a guard in one of the capital's modern business buildings. "If we can get it from Mr. Smith, why continue the killing? The only people who want that are those who think they do not have the support of the masses."

Mr. Smith and the domestic black leaders have agreed already on most major points in an independence constitution, including a one-man-one-vote election, a white "blocking" group of 28 seats in a 100-seat parliament, and a bill of rights that would provide a guarantee, among other things, against loss of property without adequate compensation.

Other Safeguards
Provision has also been made for an independent judiciary and for safeguards to prevent political interference with the public service, the police force and the military, all currently white-led. These and other "enriched" clauses could not be amended by the incoming black government for a minimum of eight years, and then only by the votes of all 72 black members and 6 whites in the Parliament.

The terms, criticized by Patriotic Front supporters as too generous to whites, are much less attractive to the minority than the settlement plan that Britain proposed in the early years after Mr. Smith's breakaway in 1965. After talks with the British in 1966 and 1968, Mr. Smith rejected arrangements which would have given whites three-quarters of the seats in Parliament and a progression to majority rule that could have taken 25 years or more.

Inevitably, some whites have developed a sharp sense of hind sight. "What we wouldn't do to be back, on the 1965 or 1968 terms," Robert Hussey, owner of a car-rental firm in the capital, said. A soldier arriving on leave from Bulawayo said that many in his unit were grumbling against the Prime Minister's failure to accept the earlier terms.

The war, costing more than \$1 million a day and occupying more than a third of white manpower, is proving a crippling burden on the economy. Almost daily, business and industry leaders emphasize the necessity of a settlement.

Smith on Whites' Role
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Smith said yesterday that the presence of the white man is going to be the deciding factor in maintaining high standards in Rhodesia.

"This is no reflection on black Rhodesians but is obvious after a realistic look at what has happened elsewhere on the continent, such as military dictatorships and one-party states," Mr. Smith told 1,300 pupils and guests at a school in Gwelo, about 140 miles south of here. His comments were aired by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp.

A grenade attack on a beer hall in Bulawayo Friday killed at least four persons and injured 23, the military command reported yesterday. The beer hall is reserved for blacks.

The command said security forces had killed 19 black guerrillas and 5 "terrorist collaborators" in the preceding 24 hours. It said two tribesmen were "murdered" by guerrillas.

Polisario Claims
French Air Raid
ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The Saharan independence movement said yesterday that French and Moroccan aircraft again bombed Saharan guerrillas who had attacked a Mauritanian outpost in the western Sahara.

The Saharan Polisario group, fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony from Moroccan-Mauritanian rule, said, "An air unit of four Jaguars and three F-5 planes of Morocco, guided by two French Breguet Atlantic planes, was engaged to localize the Polisario unit at the site of the attack."

The air attack took place Friday after Polisario units attacked a Mauritanian garrison at Tichka in southern Sahara, the communiqué issued by the official Algerian news agency said. The Polisario said that its guerrillas killed 45 Mauritanian troops.

Boldness Noted**Small Bands of Neo-Nazis Stir Major Unease in W. Germany**

By Michael Getler

BONN, Feb. 5 (WP)—West Germany's federal justice minister—in a move reflecting growing uneasiness over the actions of small but increasingly bold bands of young neo-Nazis—has urged local authorities to crack down on the sharp increase in Nazi propaganda.

A letter sent yesterday by Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel warned of public concern over the availability of Nazi-era recordings, literature and even toys with Nazi symbols. He reminded authorities that use of Nazi-style propaganda and insignia was punishable under West Germany's postwar Constitution.

Last July, former Chancellor Willy Brandt wrote to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reporting that he had received complaints from citizens that neo-Nazi activities in some areas were not being stopped by authorities.

The dilemma for the government is twofold. Although the neo-Nazis are, as Mr. Brandt said, "a tiny minority" and play no role in politics, their activities in several cities are of increasing concern to the federal government.

Secondly, the actions of Nazi bands—usually a few dozen young people—are becoming more overtly anti-Semitic and attract the attention of the media, including the East German press.

Last week, the West German magazine Der Stern reported that Hitler's grandchildren are acting obnoxious and violent.

Last summer, a barrage of books, films and articles about Adolf Hitler appeared after the subject had been left largely untouched in the popular German media for 30 years.

Much of what appeared was serious and, some critics said, healthy because it helped Germans, especially the young, come to grips with the country's past. Others viewed it as dangerous for young people, most of whom learned little about Hitler in school.

However, the frankness seems to have emboldened the neo-Nazis.

The Interior Ministry reported in 1976 that the neo-Nazis had increased their contacts with the U.S. Nazi operation run by Gary Lauck in Lincoln, Neb.

Propaganda that appears to have been produced by the U.S. Nazi group has been distributed in West Germany in recent years. Police in Lower Saxony—a state that has had several episodes of Nazi-style anti-Semitism in the last year—claim that the U.S.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



Direct Benefits Assessed

S. Toughens Economic Policy Toward Developing Nations

Clyde H. Farnsworth
SHINGHAI, Feb. 5 (NYT).
As protectionism rises, the
United States has been articulating
a tougher economic policy to
developing countries, telling
them in effect, that some of their
policies, for a shift in the distribution
of the world's wealth
simply out of touch with

the trading system." In other
words, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil,
Mexico and more advanced
developing countries should be
making their own contribution to
trade liberalization by easing im-
port restrictions as they gain
greater access to markets of the
industrialized countries.

Export Capacity

The pressures for protectionism
have been concentrated in pre-
cisely those industries in which

Russia Purchases

U.S. Corn, Wheat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).
The Soviet Union has purchased
another 1.14 million metric
tons of U.S. wheat and corn, lifting
total purchases for the current
season to 9.4 million tons of
the two grains, the Agriculture
Department has announced.

The deal was the largest So-
viet grain sole announcement on
any single day since a sale of 2
million tons of corn was disclosed
April 26, 1976.

Officials said that the deal last
Friday, the fourth purchase an-
nounced last week, included new
sales of 350,000 tons, or 12.8
million bushels, of wheat and 280,000
metric tons of corn. In addition,
officials said, importers notified
the department that 500,000 tons
of corn which had previously been
reported as sold to "unknown
destinations" has now been de-
signated for delivery to the Soviet
Union.

2-Way Street

Washington has taken ex-
cept blanket demands of the
World for preferential
markets of the industrial
area. "In the United States,"
Alan Wohl, deputy special
representative, "there are
limits on the sort of dif-
ferent and more favorable
treaty that we should be pre-
pared to recognize."

Insists that as countries
do, "they must increasingly
take the full obligations of

many advanced developing coun-
tries have built an export capacity
—textiles, footwear, consumer
electronics.

The difficulties are bound to
grow as the industrial base of
developing countries widens, ex-
perts believe.

It is not only in the trade sector
where the United States is taking
what officials describe as a "more
realistic" line.

Developing countries have
sought commodity agreements to
stabilize prices at high levels for
their raw materials. The United
States is insisting that the accords
protect consumers as well as pro-
ducers—in other words, that there
be price ceilings as well as floors.

The Carter administration con-
tinues to press Congress for in-
creased bilateral and multilateral
aid. But in establishing more
rigorous standards, it wants de-
veloping countries to guarantee that
the money will be spent
more efficiently and with greater
emphasis on human needs.

Crash Averted

Rich and poor countries met
last year in Paris. That conference
settled some of the critical
world economic issues but managed
to head off a dangerous
confrontation that had threat-
ened to pit the industrial against
the developing nations of the
world.

The issues before the confer-
ence—debt, aid, commodity agree-
ments, trade—were moved into
other multinational frameworks.
Questions of trade access, for
instance, went to the GATT

(General Agreement on Tariffs
and Trade), where a new round
of liberalization regulations was
under way in Geneva.

Positions of the United States
and other industrialized countries
have hardened against a back-
ground of stagnant economic
conditions in the industrialized
world and continued high unem-
ployment.

"The North-South dialogue is
not exactly in the freezer, just
in the fridge," said a Common
Market ambassador.

Euromarket

(Continued from page 7.)
manager indicated that the issue
would be priced Monday at 96.5
to yield 6.59 per cent.

Among another six deutsche
mark issues scheduled for offering
is a 200-million-mark, eight-
year issue of New Zealand with a
5.25-per-cent coupon and a
50-million-mark, eight-year issue of
Fujitsu Ltd., which bears 4.75
per cent semi-annually and
which is convertible starting June
into the computer company's

Tokyo-listed shares.

In the Swiss bond market, a
100-million-Swiss franc, 15-year
bond issue of Den Norske In-
dusstributur at par bearing 4 per
cent represented another record-
low yield for a publicly offered
foreign issue of that maturity.

A comparable issue in the
Dutch capital market of Norges
Kommunikasjonsbank carries a 7.75-
per-cent coupon rate for a 15-
year maturity.

Market Volume

Feb. 5 Jan. 27

Cedel \$2,495.8 mil. \$591 mil.

Euroc. \$2,192.0 mil. \$1,339.5 mil.

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Aden (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Kuwait (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	
Afghanistan (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air).....\$ 85.50	47.00	
Africa, French speaking countries (air).....\$ 72.50	40.50	Libya (air).....\$ 85.50	47.00	
Africa, other (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air).....\$ 2,025.00	1,172.50	
Algeria (air).....\$ 62.00	34.50	Malagasy (air).....\$ 97.50	54.00	
Australia (air).....\$ 146.00	81.00	Malta (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
Austria (air).....\$ Sch. 975.00	525.00	Malaya (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	
Belarus (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Mexico (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	
Belgium (air).....\$ 2,025.00	1,172.50	Morocco (air).....\$ 62.00	34.50	
Burma (air).....\$ 126.50	75.00	Nepal (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	
Bulgaria (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	Netherlands (air).....\$ 142.00	79.00	
Canada (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air).....\$ 146.00	81.00	
Claire (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	Norway (air).....\$ 289.00	161.00	
Cyprus (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	
Czechoslovakia (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	Philippines (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	
Denmark (air).....\$ D.K. 319.00	176.00	Poland (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
Dubai (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Portugal (air).....\$ 97.50	54.00	
Finland (air).....\$ F.M. 221.00	123.00	Romania (air).....\$ 2,000.00	1,100.00	
Ethiopia (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
France (air).....\$ F.F. 206.00	112.00	Singapore (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	
Germany (air).....\$ D.M. 139.00	75.00	South America (air).....\$ 146.00	81.00	
Great Britain (air).....\$ E.S. 19.50	10.50	Spain (air).....\$ 4,300.00	2,350.00	
Greece (air).....\$ Dr. 1,875.00	1,050.00	Sri Lanka (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	
Hong Kong (air).....\$ 316.50	75.00	Sweden (air).....\$ 232.00	121.00	
Hungary (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	Hungary (air).....\$ 150.00	82.00	
Iceland (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Thailand (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	
Indonesia (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	Tunisia (air).....\$ 62.00	34.50	
Iraq (air).....\$ 85.50	47.00	Turkey (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
Iceland (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	U.A.R. (air).....\$ 85.50	47.00	
Ireland (air).....\$ 19.50	10.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
Israel (air).....\$ 85.50	47.00	U.S.A. (air).....\$ 97.50	54.00	
Italy (air).....\$ Lire 44,500.00	24,000.00	Vietnam (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	
Japan (air).....\$ 136.50	75.00	Yugoslavia (air).....\$ 59.00	33.00	
Zaire (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	Zaire (air).....\$ 114.00	63.00	

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Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Feb. 5, 1978

Sales High Low Last Chg.

USSteel 1,021,000 925 876 714 -1%

General Mills 1,077,500 354 314 345 -3%

Texaco 1,131,200 165 13 14 -2%

Sony Corp. 1,120,100 74 71 78 +1%

Schlitz 1,054,100 157 13 14 -1%

Digital 1,050,500 204 18 20 +1%

Exxon 1,045,000 474 434 445 +1%

IBM 1,038,000 592 57 58 +1%

AT&T 1,026,000 494 47 48 +1%

American Motors 978,000 412 39 41 +2%

GenCorp 962,000 342 32 34 +2%

Texaco 950,000 64 57 62 +5%

Bausch 940,000 64 57 62 +5%

Seagram 930,100 214 204 224 +2%

Verizon 920,000 269 254 280 +1%

PepsiCo 914,000 269 254 280 +1%

Alcoa 904,700 46 43 45 +2%

2d Gold Medal

Denmark Proves Best in a Dangerous Slope

By Samuel Abt

ERMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Ingermar Stenmark of Sweden closed the World Championships of Alpine Skiing here by winning his second gold medal with an elegantly composed run in the men's giant slalom.

He won the giant slalom yesterday, an open one, was his balance and his consequent ability to glide through the gates and lay courses. Lesser, which meant everybody at the turns with the snow on their skis' edges dug in, Stenmark just seemed to float.

Admitted after his victory that he had been in the first run, especially the first four or five because he considered the dangerous. Only 45 of the racers finished the first run, but through a drop of 57 through 67 gates.

The men's combined medal was taken by Andreas Wenzel of Austria as the only winners of two gold medals in the championships. Moser won the downhill and the combined, which Stenmark is ineligible for since, like most top skiers, he does not participate in the slalom.

Steve Mahre led the U.S. team by finishing eighth after a plucky recovery in the second run, when he fell to the seat of his pants, skid that way a few feet, then righted himself and continued on.

Peter Patterson was 23d while Phil Mahre and Geoff Bruce both went out in the first run.

The 21-year-old Stenmark joined Annermarie Moser-Proell of Austria as the only winners of two gold medals in the championships. Moser won the downhill and the combined, which Stenmark is ineligible for since, like most top skiers, he does not participate in the slalom.

Many of the racers complained about the difficulty of the first run, which ended some people's hopes after no more than three seconds. The trouble was that this was not a course for attackers, which most of the fallers were.

Trail of Uprooted Flags

An exception was Gros, 23, who won the first run by 27 hundredths of a second over Stenmark, the sole run for most of four in the World Championships.

Gros went down the run like a cyclone moving through Iowa, leaving a trail of shuddering and uprooted flags. That is his style and it has been successful for him in World Cup competition, where he has ranked among the overall and discipline leaders since 1974. He also won the slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games, when Stenmark failed to finish, but he has not won in World Cup competition since.

Still he has often been second, third or fourth, and was reported to be training well. Stenmark himself said after the race that he had trained with Gros recently and had rated him his most dangerous opponent to the slalom.

Gros lost the race in the second run when he abandoned his kamikaze style. "The second run did not suit me," Gros said later, while explaining that he was "very pleased to finish second and win the only medal for Italy."

Starting right after Stenmark posted an intermediate time of 24.91 seconds on the way to a finish of 47.96, Gros seemed to be moving with care and deliberation.

He had lost his lead at the halfway point, where he was 48 hundredths of a second behind Stenmark, and he had lost the championship when he finished 93 hundredths behind for the slalom.

Stealing her sister's line, Maria Appel, 18, next month, said, "I'm sure she is happy," then she added, "after I fell yesterday [Friday], in the first run of the slalom, I had something to prove today and wanted to win."

That is something she has not done often in her short international career, although big things are expected of her. She was 24th in the giant slalom in the 1976 Olympics and 24th in the discipline in the World Cup last season.

This year she ranks third in the World Cup giant slalom, even though she missed two weeks' worth of races because of an injured knee.

Her medal was Liechtenstein's fifth here, an acceptable showing for a country with 34,000 citizens.

Men's Slalom

1. Ingermar Stenmark 49.54
2. Piers Gros 49.74
3. Paul Frischmuth 49.74
4. Steve Mahre 50.22
5. Menno Bernard 50.22
6. Christian Neureuther 50.22
7. Toshihiko Kawai 50.22
8. Steve Mahre 50.22
9. Torsten Jacobsson 50.22
10. Peter Adeli 50.44

World Alpine Medals

Austria 4 0 3
Sweden 2 0 0
West Germany 1 2 2
Norway 0 1 1
Italy 0 0 0
United States 0 0 1

Friday's Games

Denmark 1, Norway 0 (Dugley);

Sweden 4, New England 3 (Mac-

le, Michelotti, Fleet); Mayer;

Denmark 2, Austria 1 (Hag-

er, Sorensen, Sutherland, Tardif);

United States 2, St. Louis 0 (Espe-

nday; Bennett; Hammstrom);

No Games Friday.

WHA Result

Saturday's Games

Denmark 4, Quebec 3 (Langevin;

Widén, Zuker; Baxter, Cloutier;

Denmark 7, Cincinnati 5 (Hull, E.

a. U. Nilsson, Ruhne, Heden;

Denmark 2, Atlanta 2 (Fleming,

St. Louis, Hocken;

Denmark 2, McDonnell;

Denmark 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Middleton,

Marotte, Park, O'Reilly);

Denmark 2, New England 1 (Lacroix,

Webb, Taylor, Gray, Robert,

Denmark 2, Vancouver 1 (Malley,

Soldier, Korol, Russell);

Denmark 2, St. Louis 0 (Espe-

nday; Bennett; Hammstrom);

No Games Friday.

WHA Result

Saturday's Games

Denmark 1, Boston 0 (Dugley);

Sweden 4, New England 3 (Mac-

le, Michelotti, Fleet); Mayer;

Denmark 2, Quebec 4 (French,

Webb, Devine, Andronico; Hag-

er, Sorensen, Sutherland, Tardif);

United States 2, St. Louis 0 (Espe-

nday; Bennett; Hammstrom);

No Games Friday.

United Press International
Maria Appel, left, and her sister, Irene, are offered roses for medal-winning performances during week.

Maria Appel Gets Gold; 2d Medal for Family

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Maria Appel of West Germany won the second medal for her family at the World Championships of Alpine Skiing here yesterday, three days after her older sister, Irene, finished second in the best time, 1:15.99, and threw her head back to roses with laughter when told she was placed first.

Both sisters nearly won medals yesterday as Irene Appel led the field of 76 starters after the first run, with Maria Appel second. But Irene Appel, who said later that she "had not had much time for training in the giant slalom this season," faded in the second run and ended fourth overall.

Maria Appel finished in a combined time of 2 minutes 41 seconds and 15 hundredths of a second, 50 hundredths of a second faster than Irene Appel or Switzerland and 75 hundredths of a second faster than Annermarie Moser-Proell of Austria. All three had second runs of 1:25.65, a rare

triplet.

Fifth, behind Irene Appel, was Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and sixth was Fabienne Serrat of France, who survived without injury a bellywhopping fall after she crossed the finish line.

Both sisters nearly won medals yesterday as Irene Appel led the field of 76 starters after the first run, with Maria Appel second. But Irene Appel, who said later that she "had not had much time for training in the giant slalom this season," faded in the second run and ended fourth overall.

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Observer

A Bologna Sandwich

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The Carter administration is concerned about the working man's bologna sandwich. The first hint came during the 1976 campaign when Jimmy Carter spoke with outrage about the tax treatment of the working man's bologna sandwich.

The tax system, he said, was a national disgrace. As an example of how disgraceful it was, he pointed out that the businessman could deduct a three-martini lunch but the working man could not deduct his bologna sandwich. As a working man, I was only mildly stirred.

One reason may have been that I rarely eat a bologna sandwich at lunch. I am partial to pastrami and corned beef, with an occasional ham and Swiss for a change of pace. Still, if I had suspected for a moment that this anger about luncheon injustice foreshadowed the day when the working man's bologna sandwich would become tax-deductible I would have cheered for Jimmy Carter.

To get a tax deduction out of the government you have to start by getting the camel's nose—in this case the bologna sandwich—under the tent. Once the working man's bologna sandwich becomes deductible, it is a cinch that in a few years Congress will amend the law to let working men deduct pastrami, corned beef, ham and Swiss, salami, Lebanon bologna and probably even grilled cheese.

It took no great political insight, however, to see that Carter had no intention of granting a boon to working sandwich eaters. If he had, he would have done something about making the working man's bologna sandwich deductible. Instead, all he wants is a cut in the deduction businesses get for a three-martini lunch.

Even here his talk is trickier



than is fit for a president who promised always to be honest with us, since he really means to cut the business luncheon's deduction whether the meal goes all the way to three martinis or not.

It is certainly unjust that working men cannot deduct their bologna sandwiches while tycoons and public relations men can deduct not only bologna, but also salmon mousse and Chateaubriand, or even three martinis. Many working people have been roused by the President's argument in a politically profitable world.

These people agree with the President that the end of injustice demands the open fist of Internal Revenue at the business luncheon table. This is not the American spirit, nor is it the American way of taxation.

The American way of taxation is to create tax deductions that will shape society into the form government prefers. When it wants to encourage home ownership it creates tax deductions for interest paid on mortgages loans. To encourage oil consumption, it raises taxes on fuel. In the same way, if the President truly wants to end the injustice done to the working man's bologna sandwich he should make bologna sandwiches deductible.

Tax reform has always failed, and probably always will, because it approaches the tax system from the wrong end. Reformers always begin by trying to do away with existing deductions.

This is because everybody who now enjoys a deduction will fight fang and claw to keep it. The only deduction he wants to see abolished is the deduction his neighbor gets but which he is denied. The injustice of the tax system is that other people are entitled to deduct more than I am, and the way to end it is for the government to provide so many new deductions that everybody is entitled to deduct the same percentage of income.

With very little imagination the government might convert the national passion for deductions into social gain. Instead of its present doomed campaign to jawbone Americans out of the cigarette habit, for example, it might offer a tax deduction for nonsmokers with reasonable expectations that, hard though it is to stop, millions of addicts will snap the habit for the even more pleasurable delight of claiming a new deduction.

This, of course, is advanced stuff. The present Congress isn't ready for it yet. In the meantime, let the President make a sensible start, using the political power of all those working men he has stirred to fury, and force Congress, before the year is out, to make the working man's bologna sandwich tax-deductible.

Dutch Study Winds As Electricity Source

By Gary Yerkey

PETTEN, the Netherlands (UPI)—The wind blows hard in this coastal town 30 miles north of Amsterdam. So hard, say the scientists at the Netherlands Energy Research Foundation (ECN), that if it and the rest of the wind along the 250-mile Dutch coastline were harnessed, it would yield electricity equal to 15 per cent of the electrical power now produced in this country by other means.

So, in these times of energy retarding, they began to study something indigenous to the Netherlands—the wind—and ended up behind them the most rational, if not the most financially ambitious, wind-energy research project in the world.

"The results, so far, of the five-year National Research Program on Wind Energy are limited," says P.P. Senn, head of the program's Project Office. "But in the first phase, March, 1976, to March, 1977—we did discover something that doesn't seem important, but is: that insufficient data exists for the design and construction of large wind turbines. So we decided to build medium-size vertical and horizontal axis experimental wind turbines and work our way up."

Wind Turbine

Last June, Economics Minister Rutte Lubbers flipped the switch on the vertical-axis turbine, based on a 1929 design. The two-bladed machine, measuring 5.3 meters across, was built by Fokker Aircraft and set spinning by the wind near Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.

This fall, the horizontal-axis wind turbine—significantly larger, with a diameter from blade tip to blade tip of 25 meters—will be ready to wind.

The vertical-axis turbine, called the Darienius rotor, resembles the typical Dutch windmill in name only. The old windmill stood some five stories high, with four "sails" each 30 to 40 feet long. In its heyday days in the mid-18th century there were about 8,000 windmills scattered throughout the Netherlands. Some 250 remain today, but only about 100 are still in working order. They were used for grinding water from the land, grinding corn, pressing oil from seeds, sawing timber and other tasks.

Arab Writers

The earliest reference to a windmill is in the 8th century when Arab writers referred to a Persian millwright who piled the Persia-Afghanistan border in the middle of the 7th century.

The idea reached Europe via the Roman waterwheel in the 10th century, and windmills were used widely throughout Europe until the late 16th century when the invention of steam power hastened their demise. The internal-combustion engine did them in.

"Although the Darienius rotor was built originally almost 50 years ago," Mr. Senn points out, "little has since been learned of its potential. So we built the current one to help us gain know-how."

At stake in the \$45-million research program, which the Dutch government funds entirely, may be the future of large-scale wind-energy use, an idea that has been entertained in fits and starts in other countries.

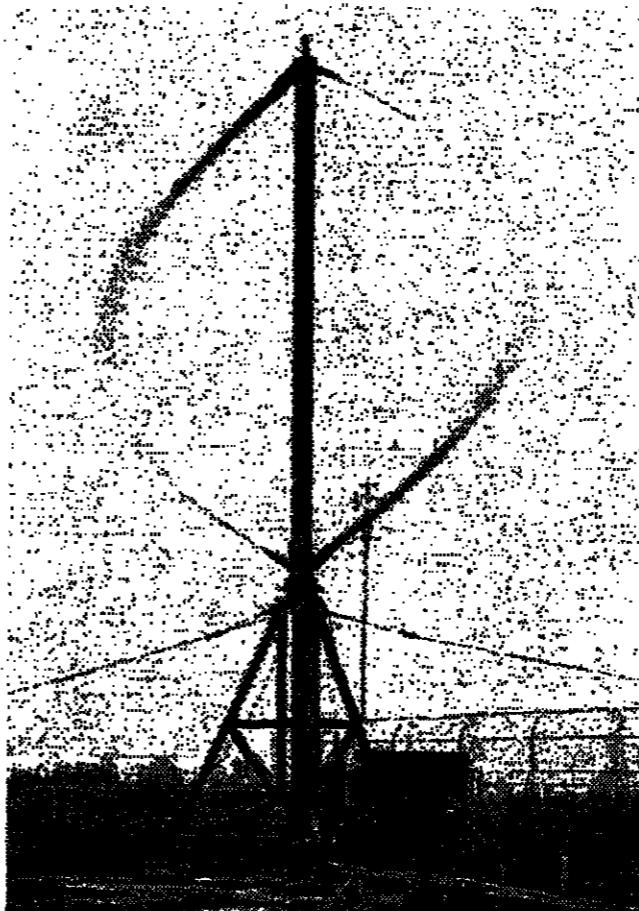
Emphasis on Size

In the United States where talk of alternative sources of energy is rampant, the emphasis is on size. In the early 1970s, for instance, William Herrenschmidt, of the University of Massachusetts, proposed the construction of 15,000 towers on the Great Plains, each with 20 two-bladed wind turbines—50 feet from tip to tip—that would generate together 180,000 megawatts of power, or half the capacity of electric power plants operating in the United States.

Many scientists criticize the push for bigness. "The technological base for large wind-energy converters is extremely meager," wrote Kurt H. Hohenemser in the January-February, 1977, issue of *Environment Magazine*. "The next step probably should be a thorough exploration of all problems for units in the 100-kilowatt range."

To establish that "technological base" is precisely the goal of the Dutch program. The Darienius rotor is small in the 2-kilowatt category. The planned horizontal-axis machine will have a rated power of 150 kilowatts.

But developing that base may only be the beginning of



Wind turbine near Schiphol Airport.

problems such as determining the economic feasibility of large-scale wind-energy use and what Mr. Senn calls "siting."

"In the second phase of the program, which runs until January, 1979," he says, "we expect to deal with what may be the main obstacle to utilizing wind energy on a large scale in the Netherlands—finding areas suitable to erect wind-energy conversion systems."

To capture the available wind energy, it would be necessary to build more than 5,000 wind turbines with a rotor diameter of 50 meters. Unlike the United States, which enjoys a population density of about 60 people per square mile (even as low as 20 in Nebraska and 27 in Kansas), the Netherlands has one of the highest population concentrations in the world, more than 900 people per square mile.

"It may turn out," says Mr. Senn, "that there are no regions where siting of the wind turbines will not conflict with existing and planned land use. Most of the areas not being used for housing, industry and traffic are either unsuitable—for instance, forests—or 'protected.' The only remaining possibility is areas under cultivation. The combined use of land for agricultural purposes and the production of energy from the wind seems like a good solution."

But erecting wind turbines in agricultural regions would also mean rewriting existing regional planning laws. Today, only buildings and other structures related directly to the agricultural use of the land are permitted.

Dutch-Type Windmills

"Although the old Dutch-type windmills are accepted, and even appreciated, in rural areas, wind-energy turbines of modern design could meet with heavy opposition from the local population and the public authorities."

An alternative being considered is to build the mass of wind turbines at sea, but that would increase costs substantially. There would also be restrictions rising from navigation, fishing, offshore oil drilling and naval defense considerations.

In the third phase of the program, which will run from January, 1979, to February, 1981, the scientists here will design, build and test a vertical-axis turbine of the same rotor diameter and rated energy output as the horizontal-axis turbine scheduled to begin operation this fall.

"That way," says Mr. Senn, "sufficient information will be gathered to determine which type of wind turbine, the vertical or horizontal-axis, is most suitable for our purposes. It will take time. But in the end, doesn't that seem to be the most rational way to proceed?"

PEOPLE: For the Humphreys, No Dynasty

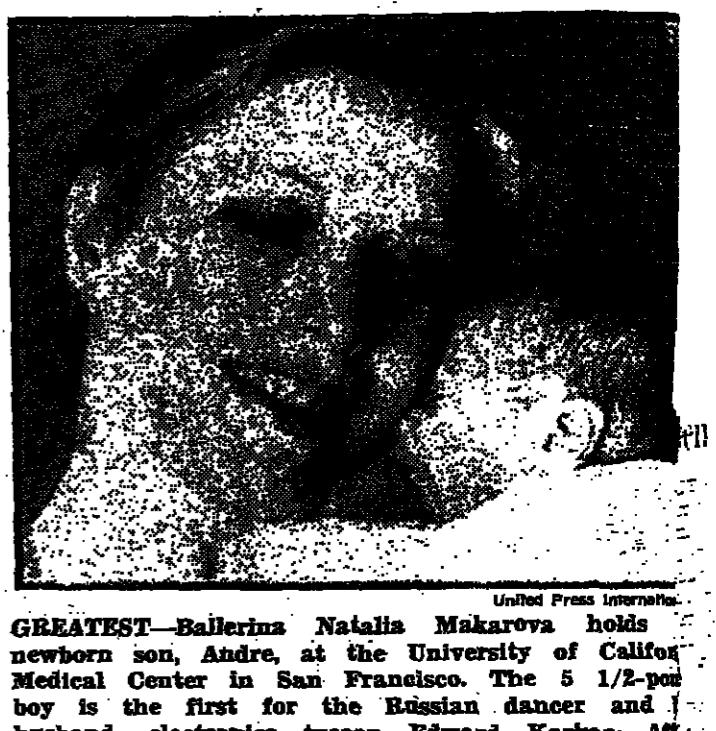
Hubert H. Humphrey Jr., a Minnesota state senator who was expected to run for the U.S. House of Representatives, has announced that he will be a candidate instead for the office of state attorney general. Political observers say that at the opening of a drive by the 25-year-old son of the late senator to run eventually for his father's Senate seat, Humphrey, known as "Skip," said his decision had the support of his mother, Mariel Humphrey, who has been appointed to succeed her husband. Asked whether a "Humphrey dynasty" was being created, Humphrey replied, "absolutely not. I think I will have to work hard to live up to the name."

Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl sailed his reed boat, *Tigris*, into the harbor in Karachi, Pakistan, after a 10-week sea voyage of more than 1,000 miles from southern Iraq. Heyerdahl, 63, and his 16-man multinational crew are attempting to prove that the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia sailed into the Indian Ocean to become the first people to spread civilization by taking to the sea. The 60-foot *Tigris*, built to a 5,000-year-old design, left south Iraq on Nov. 25 and stopped in Bahrain and Muscat on its journey to Pakistan. The craft will head for India next.

Comedian Richard Pryor has been sued for divorce in San Monica, Calif., by his wife for four months, Deborah. The court records show, Trouble the Pryor household surfaced New Year's Day, when comedian allegedly forced two of his wife's friends from the Pi home and then rammed a car with his car and fired a shot at them. No charges were filed. In the court documents, Mrs. Pryor said her husband earns \$40,000 a month and assets of more than \$1 million.

The World Union of Christians has nominated Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński of the Nobel Peace Prize at the week's Los Angeles Herald Examiner to praise him for his account of the change in command of the Los Angeles Rams, the National Football League team that recently named George Allen as head coach. "Hello, this is Richard Nixon," the former

—SAMUEL JUSTIS



GREATEST—Ballerina Natalia Makarova holds her newborn son, Andre, at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco. The 5 1/2-month-old boy is the first for the Russian dancer and her husband, electronics tycoon Edward Karkar. Afterward, she commented: "It was my greatest performance."

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS**HELP WANTED**

YOUNG COUPLE WITH CAT: Required for light cleaning, training, feeding, etc. Conditions include: decor, furniture, etc. Tel. 552-7242.

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN: Y.L.T. seeks general housekeeping, including cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc. Includes private furnished room. Write: Mrs. Edward Brighton, 12 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. Tel. 0243-56-08.

YOUNG AMERICAN FAMILY seeks a girl to care for 4-year-old baby. Tel. Paris 037-56-08.

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